

THE CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor. J. N. WORDEN, Printer.

Lewisburg, Pa.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 9, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Executors, Administrators, Public Auctioneers, and all who wish to procure or to dispose of anything, would do well to give notice of the same through the "Lewisburg Chronicle." This paper has a good and increasing circulation in a community containing as large a proportion of active, solvent producers, consumers, and dealers, as any other in the State.

Democratic Nominations. For Governor—WILLIAM BIGLER, of Chester Co. For Canal Commissioner—SOUTH LOVER, of Clarion. For Judge—JOHN B. GIBSON, of Cumberland Co. For Treasurer—JAMES M. BAUM, of New Britain.

Whig Nominations. For Governor—WM. F. JOHNSTON, of Armstrong Co. For Canal Commissioner—JOHN STROHM, of Lancaster. For Judge—RICHARD FOULTER, of Westmoreland Co. For Treasurer—JAMES M. BAUM, of New Britain.

Whig District Nominations. For State Senator—COL. ELLI SHAFER, of Union county. For Representative—WM. RHABON, Esq. of Juniata. For President Judge—JOS. JOSEPH CASEY, of Union county.

Independent Candidates. For Reg. & Secy.—M. H. FARGART, of East Buffalo. For Canal Commissioner—JES. TAYLOR, of Beaver. For Treasurer—HENRY D. MAIZE, of New Berlin.

Associate Judge.—We are authorized to announce C. P. PHILIP RICH, of Buffalo Township as an independent candidate for Associate Judge of Union county at the ensuing election.

To the Independent Voters of Union County. Mr. JOHN THOMAS, of Mussey's Valley, Beaver Township, has consented to run as an independent candidate for County Commissioner of Union county.

To the Voters of Union County. FELLOW CITIZENS.—I offer myself to your consideration as an independent candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER at the next election.

Register & Recorder.—We are authorized to announce M. H. FARGART, of East Buffalo as an independent candidate for Register & Recorder of Union county at the coming election.

The Bigler Club was addressed on Friday evening last by Messrs. Hawn, Barkhouse and Barton. Adjourned to Friday evening, and that Messrs. Jordan and Slenker be requested to address them.

The Johnson Club was addressed on Saturday evening by Messrs. Wallace, Jones, Slifer, Aiken and Kelly. Adjourned to Monday evening next, when Messrs. T. S. Christ, Samuel, Ross, Kelly, Miller, Slifer, and Aiken are invited to speak, and the Glee Club will be present.

Returns.—We will send Election News to all our Exchanges, as fast as received. It is proposed that at 8 o'clock the Telegraph at Lock Haven or Jersey Shore deposit all the authentic State Election returns it has, then let Williamsport follow, then Muncy, and so on up the whole line, in relation to, Hazleton without comment or interruption from any office. Then let Hazleton send to this line all the news it has received from the P. & W. Line. Then Jersey Shore, Williamsport, &c., could forward each in turn, all new returns that may have come in, and Hazleton again respond. Back and forth in this manner, with proper care, confusion may be avoided, and we may begin to guess who will be next Governor, before breakfast on Wednesday morning.

Improvements. We have noticed a number of good brick dwellings erected in Lewisburg the present season, and also old ones improved.

First of all, Mr. Lyndall has finished off the room of Mr. S. Slifer, two doors above Schaffle's, to suit his wares, which can now be displayed in a neat and comfortable style.

Right opposite is the new brick store-room erected by J. & J. Walls, which, "from turret to foundation stone," is excellently adapted to the purposes of a large commercial business.

The same may be said of the new Store-room, finished off in the best possible style, of J. Hayes & Co., first door above the old stone house.—We have not time to describe the conveniences of these establishments, minutely, but they are worth looking at by all in town or coming hither. They are public improvements, destined, perhaps, to outlive their projectors.

The American Hotel of Mr. Weidensaul, is enlarged and vastly improved. Messrs. Frick & Slifer are erecting a Wharf and Yard in the Borough, extending along Buffalo creek from its mouth to the Bridge, and excavating a Basin above the Bridge.

The grading and other improvements in that part of the town—the new, massive, and beautiful Bridge over the Creek—and the contemplated improvements of "the Lewisburg Boat builders," promise to make that formerly rather dismal corner of the town, one of its most prosperous and pleasant localities.

James F. Linn, Esq., and the Judgeship. The ancient proverb "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad," finds an apt illustration in an article on the first page of this paper from the pen of our venerable friend James F. Linn, Esq.—may his shadow never be less!—which found its way into the Chronicle, in our absence, through the benevolence and fun-loving propensities of the Publisher; who doubtless thought we were "suffering some" from the "blue mould for want of a laughing," and therefore concluded a poke in the ribs would do us no particular harm. Perhaps he wanted to see, also, to what extent we might relish a sugar-coated pill, with the sugar off.

We always make great allowance for the eccentricities of our elder brethren of the Bar; especially when they have been in practice almost as long as we have been in this breathing world. But the article referred to is "very like a whale;" and when it is attempted to make us the Jomah of the political storm, and throw us overboard, neck and heels—without benefit of clergy—to appease the violence of the waves, and relieve the seasickness of some folks, we suppose it is incumbent on us to pop into the whale at our earliest convenience.

We are not disposed to cavil on the "ninth part of a hair," but we are at a loss to know why our worthy friend should take advantage of our absence, and appeal so "whiningly" to the Publisher for a hearing; unless because he thought so libellous an article would hardly pass editorial scrutiny, and was not quite certain that the "righteousness" of his course was fully up to par. We have never refused him admission to our columns when applied to for that purpose; and certainly have done nothing to prevent Judge Wilson and his friends from having fair play. Our opposition to Judge W.'s election has been open and honorable, and we believe perfectly consistent with our previously declared opinions with regard to an elective judiciary.

We took the liberty as Editor of an independent journal to define our own position and give our reasons for supporting Mr. Casey. We did so in courteous and respectful terms. The communications we admitted were also temperate and becoming in their tone. Whatever we have said elsewhere than in our columns, has been in keeping with the spirit of our written opinions. And so far from attempting or wishing "to make an unjust and false impression" with regard to Judge W.'s judicial sagacity, we have conscientiously defended the truth of these assertions we appeal to every candid and unprejudiced reader, and every individual with whom we have conversed upon the subject. If we did not sooner publish articles in his favor, and advocating his claims, it was simply because nobody took the trouble to hand them in to us. The question is one of great public concern, and in comparison with the public interests, the individual fate of the respective candidates is a matter of small moment; and—though we have taken sides ourselves, yet our columns have been, and are now, as freely and fully open to the friends of Judge W., as to those of Mr. Casey. If they have not embraced the opportunity it has not been our fault. And if our good friend Mr. Linn cannot appreciate the fairness of our course it must be on account of his senile and jaundiced vision, or because he is intolerant of the opinions of others when they happen to run counter to his own.

has seldom ventured to repeat. And this brings to mind what competent professional witnesses, who have practised before him during his whole term of office, have stated to us, that Judge W. was more efficient when he first came on the bench than now, and that his uncertainty and timidity are evidently growing upon him. It should be remembered in this connection that Judge Lewis' district was a very large one, and the regular terms of his courts occupied eight months in the year. Judge W.'s, at present, but four. The comparison with the district over the river, is particularly unfortunate. Judge Wilson has always been in full health, and his district comprises but two small counties. Judge Donnel died shortly after taking his seat. Judge Anthony had four heavy counties, and, during the last few years of his life, suffered so much from the disease which finally carried him to his grave, long before the close of his term, that it was with great difficulty he could discharge his official duties at all—and no wonder he left such a frightful legacy for his prospective successor, Judge Jordan, who we have no doubt will speedily reduce this mountain of litigation. It is true that there was a large increase of business between the years 1840—1848; but there was just as large, if not a larger increase of business in the Perry and Cumberland districts, at the same time; but there never was a time when even the heavy pressure of business in that district was not fully and safely brought up, within the terms of the act of Assembly; and the courts there have never been suffered to become so clogged and retarded as to violate its provisions. Why does not Mr. L. look elsewhere for standards of comparison? Why not look into the districts of Judge Watts, Judge Pierson, Judge Black, Judge Jessup, Judge Knox, and many others that might be named? Or is he afraid the appeal would produce an unsafe response?

Becoming suspicious of his arguments, Mr. Linn seeks refuge in dogmatical assertions, and boldly declares that the charge that Judge W. is slow is "palpably unfounded." This is flying so directly into the face of the consciousness and observation of almost the entire community, that of course he don't expect any body to believe it, and it requires the utmost stretch of charity to suppose that he has the remotest idea of believing it himself. And as evidence of this, straightway undertakes to prove that if he is slow he is tolerably sure, in the long run. Well—we are sorry Mr. Linn has betrayed his friend by pretending such an issue as this; for we had W.'s official character and qualifications in detail; but had much rather the campaign had been quiet and moderate, with as few things as possible said or done to wound his feelings on retiring from the Bench. And as Mr. Casey's election is as morally certain as any future event can be, we need not trouble ourselves about the matter on that account particularly. But as it is a point strenuously urged; and no forbearance whatever has been shown towards Mr. Casey; and we have been personally assailed in the most unwarrantable manner, we don't feel at liberty to decline the proffered glove. We shall, therefore, in few words demonstrate exactly the reverse of Mr. L.'s proposition. Judge W. has much the smallest District in the State, and tries but few cases in a year, and of course but few ought to be reversed. Other judges have from three to five heavy counties, hold more courts, try more causes, and of course more are reversed. But the proportion of reversals is about the same in both cases; certainly nothing is left in Judge W.'s favor, as the records will show. And here we may fairly place Mr. Casey and Judge Wilson face to face. Mr. C., it is alleged, is not perfectly unerring. How is it with his Honor, Judge W.? At the July Term, 1850, some ten or twelve cases, out of about twice that number taken up from this county, were reversed by the Supreme Court; and seven or eight out of thirteen, in 1851. That is, his Honor, after pondering his cases long enough for (even if they were worth the trouble, which is not at all probable) than you could privately collect testimony in advance, then suddenly prefer a charge against any bystander in the court house, and straightway proceed to a jury trial, while the witnesses of the accused were absent or inaccessible, and no opportunity afforded him to get them. An honest and impartial jury would not hesitate long as to the kind of verdict they would render in such a case.

Mixed in with all this, is a summary of the stale noisome trash about Mr. Casey, which has been so industriously circulated throughout the county by such hireling emissaries as John M. Baum, H. R., and Maj. Jack Cummings—whose moral perceptions and knowledge of judicial qualifications, we did not suppose had got so far along on the stream of "development" as to have reached the "stand-point" occupied by our venerable friend. But if so, we congratulate him on his brilliant acquisition, and wish him a "happy time of it" with his new comrades.

But, without further preface, it really seems to us that Mr. Linn, in his intense anxiety to crush Mr. Casey, and secure his defeat at all hazards, has left his own candidate in a much worse position than any body had placed him. If he did dispose of sixteen causes the first Court he ever held, we believe it is an experiment he

Union county, gain a cause in which he was the only counsel for one of the parties? As a general rule we answer never. There may be exceptions, but like angels' visits, they are few and far between. As for Judge Burnside's opinion, it may be all well enough; but this we do know, and we believe we can prove it on five minutes' notice, that it is not more than two or three years since Mr. Linn declared him to be "an old fool." But "circumstances alter cases." It is not at all necessary, but if it were, we could readily endorse Mr. Casey's qualifications, by the testimony of Judge Watts, and many others eminent in the profession, and also by many of Judge Wilson's intimate friends, who feel constrained reluctantly to vote for him from social and political considerations, but who freely admit Judge W.'s defects, and at the same time declare their belief that Mr. C. will make a safe, competent and efficient Judge.

But the most laughable part of Mr. Linn's statement, is that which represents Mr. Casey as "descended from a haughty British family;" whereas he happens to be the son of an Irish schoolmaster—about as aristocratic as our friend, James Aiken—and who did not happen to be quite so well off in this world's goods, as another of the same sort who, it is said, put the silver spoon into the mouth of James Fleming Linn, Esq. But Mr. Casey, himself, was born and brought up in Cumberland county, in this State. He was a hatter by trade, and followed the business till he broke down his health. He then spent some time as clerk at an Iron Works, and as a traveling, collecting agent. He next read law in Carlisle; commenced the practice in Perry county; and worked his way, from the first, without assistance from any quarter. Yet now, strange to say, he is denounced as a "British aristocrat," and over the Ridge is abused for patronizing and paying the mechanics of his own town!

The polite assaults upon ourselves, are foreign to the issue, and totally unavailing, for, however righteous Mr. Linn may think them; and we have little to say in reply. If we felt disposed to retaliate, we might fire raking broadsides into him every week for a year to come, and then not half exhaust the magazine of materials which his long practice supplies ready furnished to our hands. But it would be an ungenerous and unwelcome task, and we forbear. It is true we are not so avaricious as to seek to monopolize the trial list. But in our five years' practice at this Bar, we think we have had as full a proportion of the causes in Court as the "righteous" and eloquent gentleman whose professional jealousy has prompted him—in an unguarded moment, no doubt—to libel and defame us. And we think we could point to some whose importance troubled the court no little, and made that same gentleman talk and "sweat" as if the Union was at stake, and his own neck in the halter besides. And after all he would have totally failed, if, at the last hour, a stupid and done-for blunderer had been unable to accomplish for him what we did.

Mr. Linn's general statements with regard to himself are simply untrue. And there has been no case in court answering to the one he pretends to cite. We do remember one day—after becoming surfeited ad nauseum with the prolix and unchecked efforts of our learned friend to "darken counsel by words without knowledge," and tired of watching the trembling oscillations of the Judicial needle, which seemed unable to settle to any determinate point of the compass—we left the Court House, and were recalled some fifteen minutes afterwards, to produce some documents in a case as a witness merely, although we had been "of counsel" in it, but withdrew as such because our testimony was needed. The case was never on the trial list before, had never been continued, the suit was not brought in the name of the wrong parties, and the two other lawyers who then had it in charge were in court when the case was called.—The case was near the bottom of the list; came up very unexpectedly; could not have been rightfully forced to trial at that time under the special rule of court—which, however, his Honor then announced, for the first time, was annulled!—the plaintiff's witnesses were some of them out of the county and inaccessible; and the Defendant, who urged the trial, had not subpoenaed his witnesses until the middle of the court. A continuance was suggested, and could have been demanded of right, but in his Honor's new-born zeal for dispatch, was denied. As a recent decision of the Supreme Court had developed a technical flaw in the case, a nonsuit was taken, to save trouble and expense, and reach the merits in a new suit, to be tried under a new Judge.

If the parties and witnesses in all the cases on the list attend, but few cases are tried and a heavy, useless expense is entailed on the rest. If they don't all attend, confusion ensues, and injustice is done, because the business is not regulated by system, and there is no rule to cure the evil. And how often has it been that the first week of the court after the sitting of the Supreme Court, has been almost exclusively occupied with the trial of reversed cases. We had not made any complaints in this campaign on our own account. We spoke only of such things as were of public interest and notoriety; for we have no more interest in the result, than Mr. Linn, or any other lawyer. But since he provokes us, in which, after waiting two years and a half for a trial we had to keep a large number of witnesses hanging about New Berlin for one full court, with a client too poor to pay them although his cause was important—and did not get a chance for trial until the close of the first week of the succeeding court.* By way of contrast: an important ejectment was commenced in Ju-

*If Judge Wilson is so abundantly "able" and "competent" as Mr. L. would have us believe, how happened it that Huntington County was taken off from his district, and with Blair Co. formed into a new District, and the taxpayers of the State saddled with the unnecessary expense of an additional President Judge? And how does it happen that since that was done, his Honor has not been able to catch up or keep up, with the business of the district, and it is no farther advanced now than it was before?

nia county in March last, and under Judge Watts was tried and ended in September. If we had conducted as much petty litigation as Mr. Linn, missed our mark as often, and had as many continuances: we think we could not have been induced to open our lips about the mistakes or "righteousness" of other people.

But we must call a halt. Our remarks about this small potato business have incessantly spun out to a much greater length than we intended. The controversy, however, was not of our seeking. Mr. Linn volunteered to become "clown of the circus" on this occasion; and as he dragged us *volens volens* into the "ring" along with him, we could not well do otherwise than tinkle him a little with the feather end of the quill. Perhaps the next time he attempts to handle edge tools he will try to be certain first that he understands their use and temper.

And now, Mr. Linn, as we have each had our "say," and the election will soon put an end to our mutual hopes or fears, we propose that you and ourself "link arms" again, as usual—not, however, to "go to Mifflin county" to turn the world upside down and destroy the Union—but to jog along pleasantly and comfortably, as heretofore, in our accustomed walks of social and professional intercourse, until older Father Time takes snap judgment on us, or some new public danger requires us to "square off" again at arms' length, for fresh gladiatorial exploits. So note it be.

A Word to the Democracy. The charge "you're a Whig," is merely a weapon used by knaves to frighten cowards—nothing else. Like a false alarm of "stop thief!" it is only a trick of black-mail pirates to divert attention from their own political iniquities.

There is no party principle, whatever, involved in the election for President Judge of this judicial district. Nor is there any treason, or semblance of treason to the Democracy, in voting for Mr. Casey for that post; and no man of sense can or does honestly pretend that there is. But it is a matter of vast importance to men of all parties that the courts of law should be what the necessities and welfare of the people, and the laws of the land require them to be.

But if political fealty is to be the test, we should like very much to know what is to be the standard of comparison, and by what authority the question is to be settled. If you look to Judge Wilson for "light," you find him (a professed Democrat) "on both sides of the creek;" in Union county, trying to pin himself to the coat-tail of the Whigs, in the hope that they—Maj. Cummings and John Baum—will carry him through, and save him from the alarming defection in his own ranks; and in Mifflin county leaning with easy confidence on Burns, K. D. (King of the Democracy) for aid and comfort in his hour of need.

If you look to the regular authorities of the party, they are not to be found in this county, or in this Senatorial, Representative or Judicial district. There is a report abroad that a few fragments were seen "once upon a time" in the neighborhood of Beavertown, but it is said they vanished into thin air under the potential influence of the "K. D." aforesaid, and have not been heard of since; and now there are scarcely enough of the timbers of the Democracy left to hang the label on. Everything, save the State ticket, is at loose ends; and each individual member of the party is free to go where he pleases, without let or hindrance from any "powers that be." Yet the vestal virgins of the party at the county seat undertake to discipline the hosts of honest Democrats who refuse to mingle in their divided councils, and bow at the shrine of their invisible and suspicious political deity. They would be in better business if they would get a search warrant and a dark lantern, and try to find the shattered remains of the party, instead of imaginary flaws in the political character of their neighbors. They had better mend their own manners, and cease to proclaim *falsely* that Col. Bigler's friends are deserting his standard in the very hour of trial.

It is well known that the Democratic, Judicial, and Senatorial and Representative conferees from this county found nobody to meet them at Beavertown, except the embodiment of the "one man power" from Mifflin county, who declared they "didn't care a— about the Senator, but they wanted the Judge, and would have him." Consequently the organization of the party for the District was demolished on the spot, and our conferees came home with a respectably sized flea in their ear. Judge W. had already been thrust into the field without consulting the Democracy of Union County, or as much as saying "By your leave, gentlemen," and afterwards, when a delegation from this county, satisfied that Judge W. could not be elected, went to Lewisstown to urge him to throw up in favor of Isaac Slenker, Esq., who was undeniably the decided choice of the Democracy of this county, a deaf ear was turned to their earnest remonstrances in behalf of both expediency and justice; and they also were politely bowed out of the field. Under all these circumstances, to attempt to imperish any body's Democracy because they refuse to vote for Judge Wilson; or to attempt to drill "the party" into his support on party grounds, is one of the most superlatively ridiculous ideas that could enter a sane man's head.

The Winter Session of the Lewisburg University will commence on Thursday of next week, (Oct. 16.)

As the Union Times prates so flippantly about "consistency," and denounces every body who desires a change in the Judgeship, we will just refer our readers to the following extract from an editorial article in the Times of May 22, 1851, from which it will be seen that Judge W. did not seem to stand quite so high as at present in the Times' estimation:

"The amended Constitution imposes a grave responsibility upon the citizens of the State, to meet which properly, will require the intelligent exercise of more than ordinary prudence and circumspection. It is well known that this radical change in the organic law was occasioned, principally, by the unwise course of the Executive branch of the government, in many instances of late years, in placing incompetent or unworthy judges on the bench; and it depends entirely upon the manner in which the people discharge the momentous duty thus devolved upon them, whether the change shall prove a blessing or a curse.

Neither party politics nor local feuds should be suffered to have the control in the election of Judges; especially if they should tend to the exclusion, or prejudice, of the high and paramount objects which should be kept constantly in view by every voter in making up his mind, and depositing his ballot. Nor are amiability of character, and mere personal popularity, the only qualifications for these positions of honor and responsibility. It is indispensable that, in addition to these, the incumbents should possess decision and energy of character, habits of industry and close study, fullness of legal learning and readiness in applying it, and capacity for the prompt and accurate dispatch of business; as well as integrity and a sound judgment. And if our Governors, either through mistaken kindness, or as a tardy reward for political services, have erred in any of these important particulars, it is no reason why the people should, or will, follow their ill-advised example, and in so doing, prove themselves insensible to the high value of the prerogative so fully transferred to their keeping."

Ourself and Somebody Else. A lying correspondent of a neighboring paper, who seems to think other people as corrupt as himself, undertakes to castigate us on account of a complimentary notice of Judge Wilson as a candidate for the Supreme Court, from the Lewisstown Democrat, which we copied into the Chronicle of the 8th of January last. We can tell "A Citizen" that all we said of Judge Wilson then, we say now; and have no desire to retract a single word. We copied the paragraph as an item of news, and because we heard several persons, Democrats, express a desire to get him out of the Common Pleas. We said the article paid him a "high compliment;" which it certainly did, for the greatest Judge that ever lived could not possibly receive a higher. But we did not endorse the "compliment" as such, for we did not believe it to be true. We spoke of him as "able and upright," and that is what we have always said. And now, since "A Citizen" will have it, we proceed to notice some of the contents of that paragraph. The writer rests Judge W.'s qualifications on the ground of the "practice he adopted when he was placed upon the Bench of writing at large his opinions in small as well as important cases."

Now, with all due deference to every body, we submit that this very "practice" is one of the essential elements of his weakness and inefficiency; and every unprejudiced lawyer who knows him will back up what we say, if they have the moral courage to express their honest opinions. It is this "practice" of reducing every thing he has to say to writing, in full—whether as a matter of taste, or because he lacks the capacity to do otherwise, we leave others to say—that occasions such an enormous, and perfectly useless waste of the time of the Court. There are parts of every charge to a jury that should be in writing, but these are comparatively small portions, and the great proportion of all a Judge has to say should be delivered orally, both for the sake of convenience, and to save time, and facilitate the dispatch of business. In order to "do the thing up brown," and have every thing in perfect keeping, the lawyers ought to cap the climax by sitting down and writing out their speeches to the jury, before delivering them. The locomotive of Union county jurisprudence would then "go it" with a vengeance.

IGNORANCE, OR WILLFUL MISREPRESENTATION. The Editor of the "Chronicle" asserts in his last number that the 22d section of the act of 24th February, 1850, which requires all causes to be tried in one year after they are instituted—is now the law of Pennsylvania. He either did not know, or did not care, that section of the act of 1850 was repealed by the act of the 20th July, 1851. See Darling's Digest, pages 221 and 205. As a lawyer or a politician, he may take the horns of the dilemma that our next issue will be "Democrat." JUSTICE.

Well, Mr. "Justice," we'll just take that dilemma to impale you on whichever horn of it you may prefer. You happen to lie under the biggest kind of a mistake in supposing the 22d section of the act 24th Feb. 1850 to be repealed. It never was repealed, never ought to be repealed, and we venture to say never will be repealed, while the people have any regard for their own welfare, or keep a watchful eye on their representatives. The act of 26th July, 1842, DOES NOT repeal it, or make any attempt to do it; and "Justice" was no doubt well aware of this fact, or he would have signed his own name to this article also, instead of shielding himself behind an anonymous signature.

"Misbehavior in Office." The following 22d section of the Act 24th Feb. 1850, is still the Law of the Land; and we defy all the lawyers in Christendom to prove the contrary. Read it, Taxpayers and Suitors! and say at the ballot-box whether you want it either Repealed or Nullified.

And it shall be the PARTICULAR DUTY of the Judges of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, or any of them, that at the ballot-box whether you want it either Repealed or Nullified.

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Next Tuesday is the Election Day. Vote—vote early—and vote right.

The following correspondence it will be seen vindicates Mr. Casey from certain imputations upon his personal and professional integrity, which have been industriously circulated of late on the alleged authority of Ex-Sheriff Boyer.

New Berlin, Oct. 6, 1851. Dear Sir: I understand that certain persons are charging against me through the county, that they are authorized by you to state, that my professional conduct in relation to the Sheriff's sale of Nathan Mitchell's property in Lewisburg, had been unfair and dishonest. I ask you to state whether these reports are correct, as I can not believe you would make any statements so at variance with the truth of the case. Respectfully yours, JOS. CASEY. To Henry S. Boyer, Esq.

Sellingrove, October 6, 1851. Dear Sir: I received yours, and am surprised that any one should make such statements as are alluded to in your letter, and still more surprised that they should cite my name as authority for any such accusations; and I am free to state, that they are utterly without foundation, and that I never authorized any one to make any such statements. I take pleasure in adding, that you were my counsel during my official term, before and since, and that your conduct towards me has always been of the most fair and honorable character. Respectfully yours, H. S. BOYER. Jos. Casey, Esq.

"Why, at least one half of the causes on our trial list at the present time, have been placed there merely to obtain time for their payment, and will never be tried."—Union Times. Perhaps so; for every suitor, whether plaintiff or defendant, who from any cause wishes to thwart or retard his opponent, has only to get his cause fairly into court, where he knows it will sleep for two or three years in perfect safety, under Judge Wilson's administration; and the condition of things is said to be still worse in Mifflin county. If these cases are not to be tried, why are they not stricken from the list when they are called up, to make room for other bona fide causes that have been suffering the agony of hope deferred, while waiting for years in the vestibule of the temple of justice for a chance to be heard and disposed of. You don't find such a condition of things in any district possessing an efficient President. The voters of the other end of the district, as in this, will be apt, from all accounts, to express some very positive ideas on this subject at the ballot box, Mr. Times.

That brazen political harlot, the Union Times—whose ideas of decency and Democracy are about as near the truth as its own idea of itself—asserts, amongst a multitude of other lies, that we have turned "Whig." The fact that the Times says so, is the best possible evidence of the falsity of the charge. But we notice it merely to state the fact that if every Democrat who votes for Mr. Casey for Judge is to be set down as a Whig, there will be such an accession to the Whig ranks this fall as was never before heard of, even in Union county. Of course, according to the Times, every Whig who votes for Judge Wilson necessarily becomes a "Locofoco."

The same stuff is repeated, "with additions," by Forney's shadow, which "shines for all" like a rotten mackerel by moonlight, and lies for him who pays for it. We were a Democrat in Whig days as well as in Democratic days, long before you, Summy, swayed the destinies of Democracy; and we would present the proofs of it if we supposed there was a sensible person who knows us both who believes you.

State Senator. There is a Volunteer Whig out for the Senate in this District, and also votes printed for a Democrat for the same office. Col. Slifer will have to get up early in the morning, to defeat them both.

Col. Slifer requests us to state that he has not been able to meet his friends in some portions of the District, as he had intended to do, in consequence of the unexpected absence of his business partner to New York city, and also of sickness and death in the family. His own health has suffered from consequent care and over-exertion, but he is "about," and trusts his friends will remember him, effectively.

Special Courts. It has been objected that if Mr. Casey be elected, special courts will have to be called to try the causes in which he has been concerned. This is a "mistake." Under the law as it now is, he will merely change "pulpits" with some neighboring Judge—Jordan or Watts, for instance—who will hold the regular terms of our Courts, in return for a similar service performed by him in their districts. So that no special courts will be needed, there will be no lost time, and no extra expense whatever incurred.

There are a great many loose screws about the "everlasting State of Wmsport." Mr. Buchanan and Judges Campbell and Lewis were all there last week, trying to regulate matters. Col. Bigler is to be there again. Gov. Johnston was there—has been through the Northern counties—is now on the North Branch—and will close the campaign on Monday next with three speeches in Philadelphia.

The Whigs have carried their Congressmen in Baltimore, which gives them a gain of 1 in the Delegation from Maryland. John W. Forney had been there speculating about the "Gorsuch murder." Such calumnies do no good, anywhere.

The returns from Georgia indicate a complete Union triumph over Secessionism.